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DEATH INVADES HAPPY HOME

And Robs It Of Wife
and Mother—Mrs. Sam
Anderson Dies.

Mrs. Rose Anderson, wife of Mr. Sam Anderson, who is so well and favorably known throughout our county, died at her home, near this city, about 4 o'clock, a. m., on Friday, September 6, 1907.

Besides her husband she leaves six small children, one of whom is a babe of two weeks.

Mrs. Anderson, born May 4, 1873, was the eldest daughter of Mr. George Edelen, of this county, a man of sterling worth, by whom she is survived, as well as by several brothers and sisters and a step-mother, whose devotion to her was beautiful.

Her funeral took place the day after her death from St. Rose's church which she loved so dearly—it being the church in which she was baptized and married and where she loved so much to go to worship God.

Knowing this beautiful woman so well from her girlhood we have often thought how admirably her name, "Rose," suited her character; it seems as though her saintly mother must have been inspired to call her by that name, for indeed

"'Twas a Rose so fair it made the garden fair
And 'twas a soul so fair its beauty all did share."

It always seemed as though her senses were given her to perceive and express only what was pure and good in God's beautiful creation.

In youth she attracted much attention by her physical beauty but it was the purity of soul that beamed from her eyes that won for her at a very early age so much love and admiration. At the age of twenty-one she was married to Mr. Anderson and was forth from the paternal roof to shed even greater lustre in another home.

Verily, "we have never known a happier union; it was there her character told in all its loveliness. She loved her husband and children tenderly, she herself was a motherly, happy, for she lived in woman's sphere—the home—and there she delighted to dwell.

The Rev. Father who presided at her funeral spoke very aptly when he said, "She made her home a sanctuary for her husband and children."

This good woman's presence made ordinary Christians ashamed of their littleness in virtue and yet she was all unconscious of her goodness. How rare is such humility.

She was ever generous-hearted and kind. In her friendship she was ever sincere, sympathizing with them in trial and rejoicing in their triumphs as if they were her own.

When weaped and almost overcome by the trials incidental to public life, we loved to go to her home—it was good to be there—for we always found a haven of rest in her companionship. We stood by her death bed; we were loathe to leave her grave; her memory went with us to our homes and there it will ever remain in our hearts as a treasure.

If her friends have sustained such a loss by her death, what pangs of sorrow must be felt in the hearts of her family. Who can fathom the depth of her devoted husband's grief. Our daily prayer is that God may be with him. He alone can realize the loss this death occasions him and his children.

No doubt his greatest comfort in life will be found in gathering his little ones around him and from the fullness of his heart, and the peace of his goodness and beauty of their angelic mother. And if there is a man who is framed to be both father and mother to his children it is Mr. Anderson, for in his manliness there is the "gentleness and trembling pity of a woman," which are ever found in the ideal man.

And by virtue of heredity that mother's good qualities will tell in her children. Is not such an inheritance worth more than all the riches of this world? Could she in her last few moments of life have spoken her thoughts her song would have been as the poet's:

"Let the thick curtain fall:
I better know than all
How little I have gained
How vast the unattained.

Sweeter than any song
My songs that found no tongue
Nobler than any feat
My wish that failed of act.

Others shall sing the song
Others shall right the wrong
Forth what I begin
And all I fail of, ah, ..

We have many lessons to learn from her life; her piety was so genuine and her religion so whole-souled; her fidelity to the duties of her vocation so true that it cost her life; her resignation to the Divine will such that though the final summons came so early in life she could look up in the presence of her family weeping by her bedside and say, "They will be done."

If we were asked, however, to name the predominant virtue of her life we should say modesty; for it was her

womanly modesty which gave her such a ciste.

"She was a woman take her all in all,
We shall not look upon her like again."

Off to College.

The following Springfield young men left this week to enter college: Lewis Kelly, Owenboro; Jack McPherson, Leo Simms, John S. McElroy, Jr., Centre College, Danville; Morry Durrett, Robert Mayes, State College, Lexington.

Marriage Announcement.

Cards have been issued announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. William Mudd and Miss Lillie Yates, prominent young people of St. Rose's Parish. The wedding will be solemnized September 16, at St. Rose's Parish. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Wesley Yates, and the bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Joe Mudd. The young couple are members of well-known and highly-respected families.

DEBRIS BEING CLEARED AWAY

Modern Business Structures Will Replace
Burned Buildings.

Two modern brick business houses will be in the course of a few months replace the row of buildings that were destroyed by fire, last May. The debris is now being removed preparatory to the laying of the foundation, when work on the structures will be begun in earnest.

The building to be erected on the lot adjoining Grundy & McIntire's store will be occupied by Mrs. Kate Williams for millinery purposes, and the one to be built adjacent to it will be used by Grundy & McIntire as a dry goods and clothing store. The upper stories will in all probability be used as residence apartments.

It is now the intention to have the storehouses ready for occupancy by the first of January and to that end work will be rapidly pushed.

The new buildings are being erected by Mrs. Kate Williams and Mr. T. Scott Mayes and the contract has been let to Mr. W. L. McClellan, the well-known contractor.

No definite plans have as yet been given out in regard to the replacing of the other buildings in the burned district, but it is thought that handsome structures will be erected on the lots in the near future.

Mr. Jarvis Nominated.

Lebanon Enterprise. Republican delegates from the counties of Washington, Taylor and Marion composing the fifteenth senatorial district, met at the court house in this city Wednesday afternoon, and without delay nominated G. T. Jarvis, of Taylor county, to make the race this fall against the Democratic nominee, J. Rogers Gore, of Springfield. Mr. Jarvis, who is a well known farmer in his home county, was not present. It is understood, however, that he has heretofore expressed a desire for the nomination, and that he will accept the honor and make the race.

The convention was called to order Wednesday afternoon by Chairman W. F. Grigsby, of Washington county. Immediately afterwards John W. Lewis, of Washington county, was chosen permanent chairman and D. O. Burke, of Bradfordville, secretary. The work of selecting a nominee required but a short while, no other name than that of Mr. Jarvis having been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

A. S. OF E. MEETING

Will Be Held at Texas Friday
Night, September 13.

The A. S. of E. local will hold a meeting at Texas Friday night, September 13. Addresses will be delivered on that occasion and other features will tend to make the meeting an interesting and enthusiastic one. Among the speakers will be Mr. Will Nally. A large attendance is desired.

Brown & Thurman's Sale.

The public sale of Brown & Thurman, held on Judge Thurman's farm in the edge of town last Monday, was attended by a fairly large crowd, and some very fine stock was sold at moderate prices.

Judge Hager at West Liberty

West Liberty, Ky., Sept. 7. With all due credit to the crowds which greeted Judge S. W. Hager and John K. Hendrick through the Big Sandy valley during the past five days, the demonstrations at Pikeville, Prestonsburg, Paintsville and Skylineville pale into insignificance when compared with the one given to the Democratic leader by the citizens of West Liberty and Morgan county to-day. The crowd which turned out eight years ago to greet William Goebel was the largest ever seen in West Liberty up to that time, but the crowd to-day even outnumbered that one several hundred, and if Augustus E. Willson, Judge Hager's Republican opponent, could have seen the demonstration to-day and compared it with those given to him on his recent swing through the mountains he would undoubtedly concede the election to his opponent.

Judge Hager and party arrived in West Liberty at 12 o'clock after an eight-hour ride from Salsersville across the rough mountain roads of Magoffin and Morgan counties. The party was met two miles out of West Liberty by John Carter, chairman of the County Democratic Committee, Samuel Lykins and 300 men on horseback and the two brass bands from West Liberty and Cannel City.

The parade which formed and marched into town was fully a mile long and people lined the streets on both sides from the edge of town to the hotel all the way across town. With the strains of "Dixie" pealing from the front band, cheer after cheer rent the air from the multitude of people, all shouting "Hurrah for Hager and the Democratic party!" Dinner had been prepared for Judge Hager and party by Henry Cox, Representative from Morgan county in the Legislature, and after the meal the speakers were driven to a large woods a mile from town where a platform had been erected. While the demonstration to the Democratic leader in town was one long to be remembered, it was hardly to be compared with the one given to him as he mounted the platform, as hundreds of people had gone to the woods before his arrival and were waiting for him in the shade of the big oak trees where for two hours men and women from every section of the county and adjoining counties had been partaking of an old fashioned Kentucky barbecue prepared at the expense of the county Democratic Committee.

Although both Judge Hager and Mr. Hendrick were greatly fatigued from the long and tiresome journey from Salsersville, the reception in their honor by the people of Morgan county put them on their mettle and both deliv-

ered the best speeches made by them so far during the campaign. Judge Hager's defense of the Democratic party against the attacks of Willson and the other Republican candidates, which he supported by figures, caused round after round of applause and hoos and hisses for the men now engaged in making the attack. Judge Hager said a look at the books which had been the slogan of the Republican party until it was worn threadbare, would show that the Democratic administration had relieved the State of a bonded debt of \$1,000,000, \$400,000 in uncollected and unpaid claims, a deficit in the school fund of \$147,000, all of which had been incurred during the Republican administration of former Gov. Bradley. Besides the wiping out of this huge debt he said that under the wise policy pursued by the Democrats over \$2,000,000 had been appropriated and expended on the charitable and penal institutions and that a million and a quarter dollars would be turned over to his successor as Auditor the first of next January.

All of this he said had been done with a tax rate two and one-half cents less than the Republicans had, and he promised, if elected Governor, he would ask the Legislature to make even a larger reduction in the tax rate. Judge Hager also dealt with the charge made by the Republicans regarding the fee paid to the architect for drawing the plans for the new State Capitol. He said he had no apologies to make for the actual expense incurred in the selection of the architect and only wanted to show the falsity of the charge that \$85,000 was to be paid to the architect when, in fact, it was only \$51,000. He said the building of the capitol had been accomplished without costing the taxpayers a dollar, and with a reduction instead of an increase in the tax rate. He said it was perhaps true that an architect could have been secured at a much smaller figure than was called for by the contract entered into between the Capitol Commission and Architect Andrews, but that the commission wanted to know that the people of Kentucky were sure of a building that would be an honor and a credit to them for all time to come. As the State was able to secure such a capitol without any extra expense to the taxpayer the commission had labored faithfully to that end. The views of Judge Hager on the new capitol must have met with the approval of the vast audience, as he was greeted with such expressions as "We don't believe you have squandered the people's money, Wilbur, and we don't believe the charges being made against the Democrats by Willson and the Republicans."

DEATH OF YOUNG WIFE

Mrs. Hupley West Dies Saturday
Morning.

After a brief illness of a complication of diseases Mrs. Hunley West, aged about twenty-five years, passed away at the home of her husband, two miles from town, last Saturday morning.

Besides a husband, a baby only a few days old is bereft. A father, mother and two brothers also survive. Mrs. West was, before her marriage, Miss Laura Bradshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Bradshaw, former residents of Washington county, but who now live in Nelson county. The two brothers, Messrs. William and Homer Bradshaw, live near Springfield.

Mrs. West was a member of the Springfield Baptist church, from which church the funeral services were conducted Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Williams. The interment was in the Springfield cemetery.

The sympathy of every one goes out to the young husband and little babe, as well as the others of her loved ones, in their great sorrow and distress.

Darling Wins In Primary.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Sept. 7.—Judge William E. Darling won the nomination for the Legislature here to-day in the Democratic primary, defeating his opponent, Dr. Crossfield, by a majority of about 150 votes. The primary passed off without incident.

A square deal and prompt delivery is our aim at Campbell's.

DEAD AT 81.

Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson Succumbs
To Infirmities of Old Age.

Death removed an old and much-loved land-mark from the Fredericktown neighborhood on last Wednesday when Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson succumbed to the infirmities of old age.

Mrs. Thompson was eighty-one years of age and was the widow of Lloyd Thompson, who preceded her to the grave twenty years. She was a devoted member of the Catholic church and was ever faithful in her religious duties. A large family of children was reared by Mrs. Thompson, five of whom—four sons—are living, and their uprightness and good standing in the estimation of all who know them speak in the highest terms of her as a mother and a Christian. Her children were devoted to her and in the loss of a mother's love profound sympathy is extended to them.

The body was laid to rest in the St. Rose burying ground Thursday morning after funeral services from the Holy Trinity church, conducted by the rector, the Rev. Father J. T. Pieters.

Narrow Escape.

Rev. Wm. Stallings, who is here on a visit to his brother and other relatives, came near meeting death by drowning in Barren river, near Bowling Green, about two weeks ago. He was with a party of campers on the river, and went in bathing with some children. Rev. Stallings swam the stream, which he says considerably exhausted him, but after resting several

minutes, he started to swim back to the other bank. Before he could reach shallow water he again became exhausted and sank. He cried for help, but the people near thought he was not in earnest and made no effort to rescue him. He sank the second time and the swift current carried him rapidly down stream. Upon coming to the surface again his hand came in contact with the limb of a tree, which he grabbed, and held to until he was rescued.

Is Cupid On a Strike?

"Haven't issued enough marriage licenses this fall to buy a mess of beans," said County Clerk W. F. Booker to a Sun representative to-day when asked for matrimonial news. "Guess the marriage crop suffered along with the others from the late spring. Wasn't good sproutin' weather, you know." The marriage register lay on a shelf, dust-flecked, and showing other signs of having times and little usage. Now that the melancholy days have come it is to be hoped that Cupid will arouse himself and get busy with Washington county's candidates for wedded bliss.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

Judge Hager and Congressman
Johnson In Springfield Thurs-
day Night, Sept. 26.

Judge S. W. Hager, Democratic nominee for Governor, and Congressman Ben Johnson will address the voters of Washington county in the court house in Springfield, Thursday night, Sept. 26. Mr. Hager and Mr. Johnson speak in Bardstown in the afternoon of the same day. Speaking will commence at 8 o'clock.

DING-DONG OF THE SCHOOL BELL

Calls Young America From the
Joys of Vacation Time To
the School Room.

Two hundred and fifty-nine pupils were enrolled on the books of the Springfield graded school Monday, the first day of the fall term, which was an unusually large attendance for the opening day of the school year. Monday was the initial school day for 68 of the 259 pupils enrolled, and the new departure from the daily routine of the little fellows, who, while not comprehending the task before them, seemed to take in the situation and are now full-fledged applicants for coming honors—and the school marm's strap.

A Good Show.

The DePew-Burdette Stock Company closed a week's engagement here Saturday night. Some of the features of the show were exceptionally good, and were pleasing to the audiences.

Mr. John Kelly, manager of the Opera House, will endeavor to bring some good troops to Springfield this season. Mr. Kelly is giving general satisfaction as manager of the Opera House. He is energetic, accommodating, polite, and these three qualities are very essential.

SUDDEN DEATH

Of Dock Harmon at His Home,
Near Mackville, Friday Night.

Mr. Dock Harmon died suddenly at his home, in the Mackville neighborhood, last Friday night. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Harmon was about sixty-five years of age, and was a highly-respected and substantial citizen. He was a member of the Baptist church and a Christian known by his good deeds and devotion to the cause of religion. As a citizen he was upright and honest and by his many acts of kindness won the love and esteem of his neighbors. He was a devoted husband and father. Besides a wife, several grown children survive. To the bereft family sympathy unbounded is extended. The burial took place in the family graveyard Saturday morning.

Convention Saturday.

The Republicans have called a convention to meet in Springfield next Saturday to nominate a candidate for the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD NEXT YEAR

Central Association of
Baptists Will Meet
Here in September

Springfield was selected by the Baptists of Central Association for their next annual meeting. The date for the convening of the Association was set for the first Tuesday in September next.

The Association is composed of the Baptist churches of Washington and Marion counties. The sessions for this year were held on Tuesday and Wednesday last week with the Muldraugh Hill church, in Marion county. The messengers from the Springfield church were Rev. W. H. Williams, L. T. Spaulding, James Boswell, J. A. Boulware, W. E. Sealeman.

The annual election of officers of the Association resulted in the re-election of W. E. Sealeman as Moderator, and J. H. Hancock, clerk.

A resolution was introduced by Judge Sealeman and carried, requesting that the pastor of each church in the Association make it his duty to be present at the opening session of each meeting.

THE PICNIC AT FREDERICKTOWN

Next Saturday, September 14,
Will Be Attended By a Large
Crowd.

A large crowd will probably attend the picnic at Fredericktown next Saturday; the people of Washington county know that a day spent at a picnic at Fredericktown is one of those days "to be long remembered" as a happy event. Father Peters is making every preparation to entertain the crowd, and it goes without saying he will leave nothing undone.

A. S. of E. Meeting.

At a meeting of the Washington county A. S. of E. last Saturday it was decided to make an effort to have Commissioner Vreeland change the date of the Farmers Institute for this county to Sept. 21. On that day our warehouse will be dedicated, and it is thought the institute can be made a great deal more interesting by holding it on that day, as an immense crowd will be present.

A meeting of the Washington county Local will be held next Saturday to complete arrangements for the dedication.

At Public Auction.

If not sold privately, I will on Saturday, Sept. 21, offer at public sale on the street in Springfield, my two horses, wagon and harness, log chains, log bolsters, also hay baler.

Mrs. J. L. BARDIEG.

To Rent.

A fine 600 acre farm, one half mile from Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ky. This farm has on it a large ten-room brick dwelling, with one large tobacco barn, two large stock barns, granaries, etc., and all necessary outbuildings; is well fenced and in good state of cultivation. There are on this farm, at convenient places, three commodious tenant houses with barns, out-houses, wells, etc. The farm is well watered, and admirably located for a stock farm or dairy farm (there being a creamery at Bloomfield). Will rent this farm as a whole or in two separate tracts of 300 acres each. For full information write or telephone Eli H. Brown, Jr., Frankfort, Ky., or S. S. Sterett, Bloomfield, Ky.

Last Warning To Taxpayers.

Your taxes for 1907 are due, and the penalty will go on November 1. After that date taxes can not be paid to me and a tax warrant will be issued against you by the county clerk and executed within ten days thereafter, making an additional cost to you at 18 per cent.

Come in before Nov. 1 and save additional cost of execution and sale. Don't let this matter slip your mind. Nov. 1. J. S. OSBORN, S. W. C.

W. H. Leuchman, Springfield, has for sale two Jersey bulls, registered.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

By CHARLES KLEIN.

A Story of American Life Novelized from the Play by ARTHUR HORNBLow.

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"As I understand it, they will vote on strictly party lines, and the party in power is against him. He's a marked man. You have the power to help him." Heedless of Ryder's gesture of impatience, he continued: "When I left his bedside tonight, sir, I promised to return to him with good news. I have told him that the senate ridicules the charges against him. I must return to him with good news. He is very ill to-night, sir." He halted for a moment and glanced in Shirley's direction, and slightly raising his voice so she might hear, he added, "If he gets worse, we shall send for his daughter."

"Where is his daughter?" demanded Ryder, suddenly interested.

"She is working in her father's interests," replied Stott, and he added significantly, "I believe with some hope of success."

He gave Shirley a quick, questioning look. She nodded affirmatively. Ryder, who had seen nothing of this byplay, said with a sneer, "Surely you didn't come here tonight to tell me this?"

"No, sir, I did not." He took from his pocket two letters—the two which Shirley had sent him—and held them out for Ryder's inspection. "These letters from Judge Rossmore to you," he said, "show you to be acquainted with the fact that he bought those shares as an investment and did not receive them as a bribe."

When he caught sight of the letters and he realized what they were, Ryder changed color. Instinctively his eyes sought the drawer on the left hand side of his desk. In a voice that was uncharacteristically low he asked:

"Why don't you produce them before the senate?"

"It was too late," explained Stott, handing them to the financier. "I received them only two days ago. But if you come forward and declare—"

Ryder made an effort to control himself.

"I'll do nothing of the kind. I refuse to move in the matter. That is final. And now, sir," he added, raising his voice and pointing to the letters, "I wish to know how comes it that you had in your possession private correspondence addressed to me?"

"That I cannot answer," replied Stott promptly.

"From whom did you receive these letters?" demanded Ryder.

Stott was dumb, while Shirley clutched at her chair as if she would fall. The financier repeated the question.

"I must decline to answer," replied Stott finally.

Shirley left her place and came slowly forward. Addressing Ryder, she said:

"I wish to make a statement."

The financier gazed at her in astonishment. What could she know about it, he wondered, and he waited with

"My own father," interrupted Jefferson abruptly, "would not hesitate to sell me if his business and political interests warranted the sacrifice."

Shirley attempted the role of peace-maker. Addressing the younger man she said:

"Please don't talk like that, Mr. Jefferson. Then she turned to Ryder, saying: 'I don't think your son quite understands you, Mr. Ryder, and if you will pardon me, I don't think you quite understand him. Do you realize that there is a man's life at stake—that Judge Rossmore is almost at the point of death and that favorable news from the senate tomorrow is perhaps the only thing that can save him?'"

"Ah, I see," sneered Ryder senior. "Judge Stott's story has aroused your sympathy."

"Yes, I confess my sympathy is aroused. I do feel for this father whose life is slowly ebbing away—whose strength is being sapped hourly by the thought of the disgrace—the injustice that is being done him! I do feel for the wife of this suffering man."

"Ah, it's a complete picture," cried Ryder mockingly. "The dying father, the sorrowing mother—and the daughter, what is she supposed to be doing?"

"She is fighting for her father's life," cried Shirley. "And you, Mr. Jefferson, should have pleaded—pleaded—not demanded. It's no use trying to coax your father's will."

"You're quite right, father. I should have implored you. I do so now. I ask you for God's sake to help us!"

Ryder was grim and silent. He rose from his seat and paced the room, puffing indignantly at his cigar. Then he turned and said:

"His removal is a political necessity. If he goes back on the bench, every petty politician will think he has a special mission to bear down the structure of hard work and capital have erected. No, this man has been especially conspicuous in his efforts to block the progress of amalgamated interests."

"And he is to be sacrificed?" cried Shirley indignantly.

"He is a meddlesome man," insisted Ryder, "and—"

"He is innocent of the charges brought against him," urged Jefferson.

"Mr. Ryder, don't consider the point," said Shirley bitterly. "All he can see is that it is necessary to put this poor old man in the public pillory, to set him up as a warning to others of his class not to act in accordance

remains to be said. I shall keep these letters, as they are my property."

"As you please. Good night, sir."

"Good night," replied Ryder, not looking up.

With a significant glance at Shirley, who motioned to him that she might yet succeed where he had failed, Stott left the room. Ryder turned to Shirley. "His discomfiture of manner softened down as he addressed the girl."

"You see what they have done to my son?"

"Yes," replied Shirley. "It's the girl's fault. If Jefferson hadn't loved her you would have helped the judge. Ah, why did they ever meet! She has worked on his sympathy and he—he took these letters for his sake, not to injure you. Oh, you must make some allowance for him! One's sympathy gets aroused in spite of oneself. Even I feel sorry for these people."

"Don't!" replied Ryder grimly; "sympathy is a weakness. Ah, there you are!" turning to Jefferson, who entered the room at that moment.

"You sent for me, father?"

"Yes," said Ryder senior, holding up the letters. "Have you ever seen these letters before?"

Jefferson took the letters and examined them. Then he passed them back to his father and said frankly:

"Yes, I took them out of your desk and sent them to Mr. Stott in the hope they would help Judge Rossmore's case."

Ryder restrained himself from proceeding to actual violence only with the greatest difficulty. His face grew white as death, his lips were compressed, his hands twitched convulsively, his eyes flashed dangerously. He took another cigar to give the impression that he had himself well under control, but the violent trembling of his hands as he lit it betrayed the terrible strain he was under.

"So?" he said. "You deliberately sacrificed my interests to save this woman's father—you hear him, Miss Green? Jefferson, my boy, I think it's time you and I had a final accounting."

Shirley made a motion as if about to withdraw. He stopped her with a gesture. "He stopped her with a gesture."

"Please don't go, Miss Green. As the writer of my biography you are sufficiently acquainted with my family affairs to warrant your being present at the episode. Besides, I want an excuse for keeping my temper. Sit down, Miss Green."

Turning to Jefferson, he went on:

"For your mother's sake, my boy, I have overlooked your little eccentricities of character. But now we have arrived at the parting of the ways—you have gone too far. The one aspect of this business I cannot overlook is your willingness to sell your own father for the sake of a woman."

"My own father," interrupted Jefferson abruptly, "would not hesitate to sell me if his business and political interests warranted the sacrifice."

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with the principles of truth and justice—not to dare to obstruct the car of Juggernaut set in motion by the money gods of the country?"

"It's the survival of the fittest, my dear," said Ryder coldly.

"Oh," cried Shirley, making a last appeal to the financier's heart of stone. "Use your great influence with this governing body for good, not evil! Urge them to vote in accordance with party policy and personal interest, but in accordance with their consciences—in accordance with truth and justice! Ah, for God's sake, Mr. Ryder, don't permit this foul injustice to blot the name of the highest tribunal in the western world!"

Ryder laughed cynically.

"By Jove! Jefferson, I give you credit for having secured an eloquent advocate to her lot!"

"Suppose," went on Shirley, ignoring his flouting comments, "suppose this daughter promises that she will never—never see your son again—that she will go away to some foreign country?"

"No!" burst in Jefferson. "Why should she? If my father is not man enough to do a simple act of justice without bartering a woman's happiness and his son's happiness, let him find comfort in his self-justification!"

Shirley, completely unmoved, made a move toward the door, unable longer to hear the strain she was under. She tottered as though she would fall. Ryder made a quick movement toward his son and took him by the arm. Pointing to Shirley, he said in a low tone:

"You see how the girl pleads your cause for you! She loves you, my child!" Jefferson started. "Yes, she does," pursued Ryder senior. "She's worth a thousand of the Rossmore woman. Make her your wife, and I'll—"

"Make her my wife?" cried Jefferson joyously. He stared at his parent as if he thought he had suddenly been bereft of his senses.

"Make her my wife?" he repeated incredulously.

"Well, what do you say?" demanded Ryder senior.

The young man advanced toward Shirley hands outstretched.

"Yes, yes, Shir-Miss Green, will you?" Seeing that Shirley made no sign, he said: "Not now, father. I will speak to her later."

"No, no, tonight—at once!" insisted Ryder. Addressing Shirley, he went on: "Miss Green, my son is much affected by your disinterested appeal in his behalf. He—he can save him from himself. My son wishes you—he asks you to become his wife! Is it not so, Jefferson?"

"Yes, yes, my wife!" advancing again toward Shirley.

The girl shrank back in alarm.

"No, no, Mr. Ryder, I cannot; I cannot!" she cried.

"Why not?" demanded Ryder senior appealingly. "Ah, don't—don't decide hastily!"

Shirley, her face set and drawn and her mental distress showing in every line of it, faced the two men, pale and determined. The time had come to reveal the truth. This masquerade could go on no longer. It was not honorable either to her father or to herself. Her self respect demanded that she inform the financier of her true identity.

"I cannot marry your son with these lies upon my lips!" she cried. "I cannot go on with this deception. I told you you did not know who I was, who my people were. My story about them, my name, everything about me is false, every word I have uttered is a lie, a fraud, a cheat! I would not tell you now, but you trusted me and are willing to entrust your son's future, your family honor in my keeping, and I can't keep back the truth from you. Mr. Ryder, I am the daughter of the man you hate. I am the woman your son loves. I am Shirley Rossmore!"

Ryder took his cigar from his lips and rose slowly to his feet.

"You? You?" he stammered.

"Yes—yes, I am the Rossmore woman! Listen, Mr. Ryder. Don't turn away from me. Go to Washington on behalf of my father, and I promise you I will never see your son again—never, never!"

"Ah, Shirley!" cried Jefferson, "you don't love her!"

"Yes, Jeff, I do. God knows I do! But if I must break my own heart to save my father I will do it."

"Would you sacrifice my happiness and your own?"

"No happiness can be built on lies, Jeff. We must build on truth, or our whole house will crumble and fall. We have deceived your father, but he will forgive that, won't you?" she said, appealing to Ryder, "and you will go to Washington, you will save my father's honor, his life, you will?"

They stood face to face—this slim, delicate girl battling for her father's life, arrayed against a cold blooded, heartless, unscrupulous man, deaf to every impulse of human sympathy or pity. Since this woman had deceived him, fooled him, he would deal with her as with every one else who crossed his will. She laid her hand on his arm, pleading with him. Brutally, savagely, he thrust her aside.

"No, no, I will not!" he thundered. "You have wormed yourself into my confidence by means of lies and deceit. You have tricked me, fooled me to the very limit. Oh, it is easy to see how you have beguiled my son into the folly of loving you! And you—have the brazen effrontery to ask me to plead for your father? No! No! No! Let the law take its course, and now, Miss Rossmore, you will please leave my house tomorrow morning!"

(Continued next week.)

Ice Coupon Books.

Save money by buying ice coupon books. Books of 500 pounds will be sold at a discount of 5 per cent, and a book of 1,000 pounds at a discount of 10 per cent. Ice is 50 cents a hundred. Cash must be paid.

Dr. W. F. Trusty,

Practical

Dentist,

SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY.

Dental work at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed.
Office over Hayden & Barber.

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Old Massachusetts Mutual, always reliable and the best dividend-paying company in the world. Your insurance solicited.

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Telephone: Day, 19; Night, 74.

CLUBBING RATES

—WITH—

LOUISVILLE DAILIES.

The Sun and The Louisville Times one year.....\$5 00

The Sun and The Daily Courier-Journal (except Sunday).....6 40

Same including Sunday.....8 20

The Sun and the daily Courier-Journal any three days in the week.....8 76

The Sun and the daily Courier-Journal any three days in the week, six months.....2 30

The Sun and the Sunday Courier-Journal one year.....2 80

The Sun and the Louisville Herald one year.....3 25

The Sun and the Louisville Evening Post one year.....4 00

B. D. LAKE'S BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

No. 22.—121 acres, 7 miles from Springfield, good dwelling, good barn, young orchard, fine mineral spring, plenty of water. Price \$15 per acre.

No. 3.—70 acres, 6 miles from Springfield, good dwelling, good tobacco barn, plenty tobacco land, good water, close to school house and church. Price, \$40 per acre.

No. 4.—255 acres, three good barns, two dwellings, plenty of grass. All the farm ready for the plow. Price, \$80 per acre.

No. 5.—167 acres, seven miles from Springfield, plenty timber, oak, ash, hickory; good dwelling and barns, well-watered, one-half mile from school house and church. Good tobacco land. Price, per acre, \$15.

No. 9.—65 acres, nine miles from Springfield, 20 acres timber, two houses, one barn that will hold ten acres of tobacco, well fenced.

No. 10.—108 acres, seven miles from Springfield, 15 acres good timber, plenty good tobacco land, good barn, fine orchard, large dwelling. Will make fine dairy farm, on railroad. Price, \$37.50 per acre.

No. 16.—196 acres, 7 miles from Springfield on good pike, one 7 room dwelling, barn, in good repair; 1 good stock barn, 80 acres in blue grass, rest in cultivation; plenty of water. Price, \$30.

No. 18.—174 acres, 10 miles from Springfield, one good six room dwelling, on good pike, 34 miles from depot, one mile from school and church, good stock barn. All outbuildings, 60 acres bottom land, 6 rods stone fence. Price \$32.

No. 19.—275 acres, 76 acres good timber, two story nine room dwelling, two tobacco barns, will hold 20 acres tobacco; two stock barns, cow house, two tenant houses, two good wells, plenty of springs, fine young orchard, all kinds of fruit, large and small; 36 horse, carriage house, all outbuildings new. Price \$50.

No. 20.—250 acres, nine miles from Springfield, good dwelling, two good tenant houses, two tobacco barns, two stables, 75 acres timber, plenty of grass, fine orchard. \$30 an acre.

Several other pieces of town property. If you want a home in Springfield I've got it at any price.

No. 23.—1392 acres, 1 good dwelling, 2 tobacco barns, hold 15 acres of tobacco, one barn new; 1 mile from Maud, one half mile from school, some timber, fine tobacco land, well fenced, plenty of water. Price, \$35 per acre.

No. 24.—166 acres, 3 miles from Springfield, on good pike, one 9 room dwelling, in good repair; 2 tobacco barns, 1 stock barn, 1 corn crib, ice house, hen house, meat house, cabin, 25 acres of bottom land, fence in good repair. Price, \$60 per acre.

No. 25.—248 acres, 24 miles from Springfield, 8 room dwelling, good cellar, well in yard, good cistern at barn, fine stock barn, 50x80 ft under pining laid in cement, water in every field all year, fine set of grass, 35 acres of corn, 100 acres of hay, small barn 36x40 ft, 70 acres in timothy and clover, 40 acres in corn, all rest of farm in grass, brick tenant house, grainery, 2 story painted machine house, 30 ft long, one of the nicest homes in Nelson county. Price \$60 per acre. All limestone land.

No. 26.—180 acres, 34 miles from Springfield, on good road 1 mile from pike, plenty of good tobacco land, well fenced. Price \$30 per acre; easy payments.

No. 33.—231 acres in Nelson county, on Stoner pike 6 miles from Bardstown, 6 miles from Bloomfield, 10 room brick dwelling, fine set of grass, 35 acres of corn, 100 acres of hay, small barn 36x40 ft, 70 acres in timothy and clover, 40 acres in corn, all rest of farm in grass, brick tenant house, grainery, 2 story painted machine house, 30 ft long, one of the nicest homes in Nelson county. Price \$60 per acre. All limestone land.

No. 34.—225 acres, in the edge of Springfield, fine lands, well fenced and watered, one of the best locations in Washington county for a home. Cheap.

No. 35.—225 acres fine land, in the edge of Springfield. Will sell on 36, or divide it. Some timber, well watered. Plenty of grass.

No. 36.—House and lot, seven room dwelling, bath room, Lot 70 x 210. Stable, coal house and cellar, buggy and hen house. Water in house and yard. Hot and cold water all over house. One of best neighborhoods in town. \$3,000.

No. 38.—180 acres, six miles from Springfield, on good pike. Farm in good grass, good six room dwelling, fine stock barn. Well fenced. Plenty stock water. \$35 per acre.

No. 39.—1024 acres, good four room dwelling, tobacco barn holds ten acres tobacco. Twenty-five acres of timber, plenty of water, both stock and domestic, good fence, fine tobacco land. 74 miles from Springfield close to school and church. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 40.—Fifty acres, four room dwelling, well fenced and watered, good land, good grass, barn and all out buildings, fine well in yard. \$2750.

No. 41.—220 acres seven miles from Springfield, eight miles from Lebanon, on good pike, one bran new dwelling, built this year, good cellar and cistern. Never failing spring in yard, milk house at spring. Good orchard. Plenty of small fruit, one ten-acre tobacco barn, one stock barn, will hold seventy-five miles. Buggy house and all outbuildings. Fine grass, plenty tobacco land. Three-quarters of a mile from school and church. Price \$45 per acre, easy payment.

No. 4

School Days

GIRLS

AND

BOYS

School days are about here again and we want to FURNISH YOU WITH YOUR CLOTHES. We are showing a large assortment of Dress Goods suitable for school wear. Cotton Fabrics 10c to 25c per yard, in Dark colors suitable for fall; Woolen Dress Goods in extra good value at 50c per yard, (36 inches wide). These are new and are very cheap at the price. We have a few pieces of Dress Goods reduced from 50c to 35c.

COMPLETE STOCK

SOAPS,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
TOWELS, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED A BIG SHIPMENT OF

Boy's School Suits

ON WHICH WE ARE MAKING LOW PRICES.
THEY ARE CUT IN THE LATEST STYLES.

Shoes

AND

Hosiery

If You want Comfort, Good Wear and Good Style Too,
Let us Shoe You, we guaranteed satisfaction.

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Dr. J. M. Burton,

RESIDENT DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY.
All Dental Work Strictly First-class.
Springfield, - - Ky.
Office in Hagon Block, up stairs.

Local News Notes.

Our Furniture department is complete and up to date. See us before you buy.
At Campbell's.

We are still in the lead for Produce so bring all you have to Campbell's.

NOTICE.—The ladies of the Springfield Christian church will give a court day dinner, to which all are invited, the 4th Monday in October.

Insure in the Farmers Home Insurance Company, the only company that pays its losses in full. J. N. Wells, General Mnj., Junction City, Ky.

B. D. Lake, real estate agent, sold for Wm. Lear a farm near Mackville to David Simpson last week.

TO CLOSE OUT.—A lot of Dick Hats at 25c and 50c. They formerly sold at from 75c to \$1.75. MRS. WILLIAMS.

Notice is hereby given that the 5 per cent. penalty has been added to all unpaid school tax for 1907, which must be paid in sixty days from this date, or a tax warrant will be issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection.
G. C. WHARTON, Secy.

You don't have to go to Lebanon to get your furniture. See Campbell and if he hasn't what you want will order it for you.

A horse, which was being driven by Mr. R. A. Thompson in Springfield last Friday, became frightened and ran away. Miss Maggie Smith was in the buggy and in jumping out sustained a severe sprain of the ankle. Mr. Thompson succeeded in checking the horse, and no further damage was done.

Mrs. Mary E. Williams bought the farm owned by the late J. S. Williams, near Polin. The sale was made last Thursday.

Mr. J. W. Jones was quite seriously hurt last week by being run over by a cow. The accident occurred on the Bardstown pike near Springfield. He attempted to "head" the animal, which was infuriated, and she ran into him, breaking two ribs and otherwise hurting him. However, Mr. Jones is now about well.

Mr. E. A. Cox has arranged to canvas Washington, Taylor, Green and LaRue counties to take photographic views of all kinds and has closed a deal with Lebanon's photographer, Mr. J. W. Miller, to develop and finish his work. The latter has engaged Mr. V. N. Wooley to assist him in this work in the gallery. This makes a most efficient combination of talent and experience and they will doubtless do a big business. Mr. Cox has been engaged in the photographic business in this territory for the past twenty-four years and has a large number of friends and acquaintances who will save their work for him. Mr. Miller's reputation for fine work is well known over the entire territory and all parties will be pleased to learn that he will complete their work for them.

Public Sale!

Stock, Horses, Mules,
Farming Implements, Etc.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14

On the above date at my place between Springfield and Mackville—six miles from Springfield, I will offer at public sale the following:

Two bay mares, in foal by Jacks; one suckling mule colt, one filly mare colt, one two horse wagon and harness, one Jersey cow, two sows and pigs, two stacks of hay, breaking plows, double shovels, harrows, one buggy and harness, etc. Also some Household and Kitchen furniture, a new Organ and a Cane Mill Evaporator.

Terms made known on day of sale.
Sale to begin at 1 p. m.

J. S. SUTTON,
S. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

HAPPY HOLLOW.

As I have been absent for several weeks I will jot down a few items.

Mrs. J. M. Walls and family, Miss Claudia Royalty of Pleasant Grove, Miss Mattie Shields and three brothers dined with Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong Sunday.

Mr. Joe Newton and Misses Flossie Pearl and Myrtle Armstrong attended the party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walls Wednesday night at Pleasant Grove.

Mr. Charlie Kays and uncle, Charlie Kays, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kays, of Polin.

Mr. M. C. Keeling and family spent Saturday and Sunday with his father at Tatham Springs.

Mr. Roy Gessner and family spent last Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Solomon Kays.

Mr. Edgar Brown, wife and son, Herbert, of California, spent last week with his sister, Mrs. M. C. Keeling.

Messrs. Alvia Cutsinger and George Castell spent last Thursday night with their uncle, Mr. John Armstrong.

Born, since our last letter, to the wife of Mr. Solomon Kays, a ten-pound girl.

Mrs. Laura Scruggs and Lena Colvin spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Yeager, at Antioch.

Mr. Tom Coulter and wife moved into the house with their brother, Mr. Sabe Coulter, last week.

Mrs. J. M. Shields and daughter spent from Friday until Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Perry Ruby, at Chaplin.

Mrs. Eatha Coulter and Miss Flossie Coulter spent Sunday with Mr. J. M. Montgomery and family at Hillsboro.

Mrs. Nancy Scott and Miss Ethel Coulter spent Sunday with friends near Rock Bridge.

Mr. B. H. McIlvay and family spent Sunday with his mother at Williamsburg.

Miss Myrtle Armstrong spent last Wednesday night with her cousin, Miss Neanne Royalty, of Springfield.

Mr. Tom Tennill and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Lake at Williamsburg.

Mrs. Samuel Coulter spent Thursday with Mrs. J. M. Shields at this place.

Little Margery Gruffy has returned to her home at Fairview, after spending several weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. J. M. Shields at this place.

Miss Jessie Noel returned home Tuesday, after spending several weeks with her cousins at Blandford, Ill.

How to Remain Young.

To continue young in health and strength, do as Mrs. N. F. Rowan, McDonough, Ga., did. She says: "Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured me of chronic liver and stomach trouble, complicated with such an unhealthy condition of the blood that my skin turned red as flannel. I am now practically 20 years younger than before I took Electric Bitters. I can now do all my work with ease and assist in my husband's store." Guaranteed at Hayden & Robertson's Drug Store. Price 50c.

MOORESVILLE.

Death of Mrs. Jesse Pile—Other News Notes of Interest.

That death loves a shining mark was never more truthfully illustrated than when it claimed Mrs. Ida Pile, wife of Mr. Jesse Pile, of Booker, which occurred Monday, September 9, of typhoid fever. She had been sick only about ten days. She was a member of the Baptist church and was truly a Christian woman, loved by all who knew her. The body will be buried in the Camp Ground cemetery Wednesday, September 11, at 10 o'clock, after appropriate services. She leaves a husband and two little girls and one brother, George Moore, besides other relatives and friends. We extend sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Mr. Burnett Wall and wife and little son, I. H., visited Mr. and Mrs. Sam Yeager last Tuesday at Williamsburg.

A carload of coal was unloaded at Booker last Tuesday.

Mrs. Mattie Bishop and Miss Strange, daughter of Mr. F. M. "Strange," of Valley Hill, Ky., who reside at Blandford, Ill., are visiting friends and relatives in this and Valley Hill communities this week.

We have had plenty of rain and everything is lovely for the farmers.

The tobacco growers are rushing in their tobacco.

We attended the Nelson county fair Saturday. There was a good crowd present and everything passed off quietly. Moorsville was well represented, about one hundred going that day.

Mrs. Ida Pile, of Booker, has typhoid fever.

Mr. J. M. Wall delivered his tobacco to the pool last Friday. He had 5,340 pounds and it graded 10c per pound. He was much pleased with the result.

Mrs. Martha Coleman, of Louisville, spent last Saturday night and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hays, of this place.

Mrs. Thos. P. Moore is still getting along very well under the circumstances.

Mr. Ed Sweeney will end up his threshing this week.

Mr. Fred Naud, of Bradfordsville, visited his brother at Booker last week and attended the Nelson county fair.

Miss Nancy Moore has returned home from a visit in Springfield with Mrs. John Moore.

Mr. Burnett Wall and family have returned from Illinois to make their future home here.

Mr. Elijah Farris and family spent several days with Mrs. Farris' parents at Shelbyville last week.

Mr. Dave Kays, of Louisville, spent last Sunday with his parents here.

We sympathize with Squire Hendren and daughter in their loss of wife and mother, and hope God will lighten their burden while on earth.

We were extremely sorry to hear of the death of our friend, Sam Anderson, wife, which occurred Friday morning at 4 o'clock, a. m. She died of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lula Truax is improving, after a severe spell of typhoid fever.

Mr. James Truax spent several days in Spencer county last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Sweeney visited Mr. William Chesser, of Polin, who is very ill.

Mrs. Joe Bishop and children, Mrs. Ed Bobbitt and children, of Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Smith, Mr. Burnett, wife and little J. W. dined with Mr. and Mrs. James Wall last Thursday.

Asks Heavy Damages.

Lebanon Enterprise: One of the most sensational damage suits filed in the local courts for many months was instituted Wednesday by the Lanham Lumber Company against the Lebanon, Louisville & Lexington Telephone Company, a branch of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, which owns and operates the exchange in this city. The suit is the result of the operation in the exchange in not responding to a call on the night of July 5 when the plaintiff's factory was almost totally destroyed by fire. The amount of damages sought to be recovered is \$22,000. Had the call been answered promptly, as should have been done, it is alleged that much of the Lanham Lumber Company's plant would have been saved.

Good Property FOR SALE

BY W. T. EWING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, HARRODSBURG, KY.

200 acres with 80 acres bottom on Chaplin river at \$25.

218 acres in Washington county, six miles from Perryville, at \$30.

120 acres, nicely improved, near Cardwell, \$4,000.

216 acres near Washington county village at \$45.

247 acres near Salvia, fine for any crop, \$7,500.

200 acres fine land near McAfee at \$68.

309 acres, Allen county, Ky., increased 40 per cent. in 1 year, good for \$10,000 in 2 years, \$4,500.

Livery Stable, 10 room house, grocery business and stock, \$6,000. Good for \$1,800 a year.

Residence and blacksmith shop with \$800 a year trade for \$900.

For Sale.

I will, (unless sold privately) on SATURDAY, SEPT. 28,

offer for sale to the highest bidder the House and Lot on Lebanon street known as the Leachman home. An opportunity to buy a nice home cheap. Good Stable and grass lot for cow and horse. Will gladly show prospective buyers through house at any time. For further particulars apply to or address

WALTER E. LEACHMAN, Springfield, Ky.

Watermelon Feast.

Last Thursday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. James McElroy entertained the McElroy family and a few of their friends at a watermelon feast at their beautiful home on Main street. In connection with the feast bubble-blowing contests were engaged in, and the afternoon was spent in a most pleasant manner. The bubble-blowing contest was unique, and was gotten up to please the children, but the "old folks" enjoyed the pastime—went back, as it were, over the paths of the past and were little children again, blowing bubbles and watching 'em burst, forgetting for a time the strenuous work we are all engaged in to prevent the great, real business bubbles from bursting.

Found At Last.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizenore, West Va., says: "At last I have discovered the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's 'Liver Pills.' Guaranteed satisfactory. 25c at Hayden & Robertson, Druggists."

Tribute to Mrs. Eliza Thompson.

Fredericktown, Ky.
Mrs. Eliza Thompson died at Fredericktown on Wednesday morning, September 5, at the age of eighty-one years. In her death this community has lost, if not one of her most prominent, at least one of her best and most deserving members. During her life she was the widow of Lloyd Thompson, who died twenty-one years ago, and was mother of five children. If nothing else could be pointed at that fact alone would be sufficient to make her memory lasting among her generation; besides her being a mother to her children, she was a loving woman, representative of that old stock becoming, alas, too rare in our day. She knew nothing but duty and at the end of her long, useful career she could, like the weary traveler, look back over the beaten ground and rejoice over the good done by her in the midst where God had placed her. Her only ambition was to perform the duties of her charge and to die a good, holy death, and that ambition, the end of her wishes, was fulfilled. She died a more peaceful death, comforted with all the rites that the Catholic church bestows on her faithful children, and she was buried with high mass at Holy Trinity church on Thursday morning, September 5. Five children are left to mourn her loss: Mrs. J. A. Cecil and Mr. E. A. Thompson, of Fredericktown; Willard Thompson, of Springfield; Charles Thompson, of Louisville; Joe Thompson, of Raywick. May her beautiful soul rest in the peace of God.

ONE WHO KNEW HER WELL.

HARDESTY.

We are having some nice weather at present and the farmers are busy harvesting their tobacco.

Mrs. Eliza Mitchell spent one day last week with her sister, Mrs. Mollie Williams.

Mrs. Sarah Green and children, of Louisville, spent last week with her brother, Mr. Manfield Crow.

Misses Sadie Crow and Ethel Gray spent Tuesday night with Miss Sallie Trent.

Mr. Clifton Kidwell and wife spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Chesser.

Mr. Solomon Kays and little son, Charlie, spent Sunday with Mr. John Kays and family.

Mrs. Manfield Crow spent Saturday and Sunday in Fairview.

Miss Sallie Trent, of Polin, left Saturday to enter school in Louisville.

Miss Sallie is a bright young lady and we wish her success through her course.

There will be a box supper at Hardesty school house Thursday night, September 19, for the benefit of the school.

Mr. J. H. Gray sold a cow to Mr. H. H. Tatum, of Priceview.

Mr. J. M. Sales, wife and little children spent Sunday with relatives near Williamsburg.

Worked Like a Charm.

Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisa, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." He's every sore, burn and skin disease. Guaranteed at Hayden & Robertson, Druggists. 25c.

Personal Notes.

Visitors in and Out of Town.—A Round Up of the Week's Personal News.

—Miss Catherine Spalding, of Lebanon, spent Thursday and Friday with friends here.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Campbell and children, are visiting relatives in Louisville.

—Mr. J. L. Smith has returned to Louisville, after spending a few days here.

—Miss Bertha Haydon is visiting her sister, Mrs. Tom Spalding, of Bardstown.

—Mr. George Harned, of Louisville, was here a few days last week.

—Rev. J. A. Hogarty, of Lebanon, visited Rev. P. F. Hennessy last week.

—Mrs. Louis Goodbub and children have returned to their home at Horse Cave, after a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Harry Shader.

—Miss Sallie Pope has returned to Louisville, after spending her vacation with her mother at this place.

—Mr. Forest Cecil, of Uniontown, is visiting friends here.

—Miss Lydia McElroy has returned to Pikeville, after a several weeks' visit to her parents here.

—Mr. J. W. Ridel spent Thursday in Bardstown.

—Mr. H. M. Grundy was in Bloomfield Saturday.

—Mrs. J. C. McElroy entertained the following at Funch, Thursday: Messdames J. W. Lewis, Fred Manget, W. W. Ray, W. K. Marks, G. B. Cunningham, C. A. Greene, Misses Annie Majes, Clay McElroy and Sue Ray.

—Mrs. G. C. Wharton and W. D. McElroy attended the funeral of Mr. Lee Sanders, of Lebanon, Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Noe are visiting relatives in Hopkinsville.

—Miss Myrtle Caglet attended the Bardstown fair Saturday.

—Messrs. Saltzman and Miller have returned to their home in New Hope, after a visit to the latter's sister, Mrs. W. F. Trusty.

—Mr. Louis Cain has returned home, after a several days visit to relatives in Fairfield.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thales Wathen, of Owensboro, are visiting at the home of Mr. C. L. Price.

—Miss Ida McClure, of High Grove, has accepted a position as teacher in the Springfield Graded School.

—Miss Cecelia Smith, of Chicago, Ky., is spending a few days with relatives here.

—Messrs. J. E. and J. W. Thompson have returned to Pittsburg, after a visit to their father and other relatives here.

—Rev. W. H. Williams left Monday for Perryville, where he began a two weeks' meeting.

—Mr. Al Mudd, who has been in Denver, Col., for three years, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Teresa Mudd, of near town.

—Mr. Theo. Campbell, who has been at Waterloo Island for the past ten days, is at home.

—Mr. Ed King, of Smithville, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives here.

—Mr. Howard McElroy is at Crab Orchard Springs.

—Mr. John Clements, of Lebanon, spent Tuesday here.

—Shem Bishop and wife, E. H. Campbell, Neil Bobbitt and Sam Colvin left Tuesday morning for Indianapolis on a visit of a few weeks.

—Earl and Lorine Coffey, of Indianapolis, who have been on an extended visit to their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Campbell, of this city, returned to their home Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leachman have returned from a visit to friends and relatives in Louisville. Since leaving Springfield Mr. Leachman has visited Iowa and other points in the West.

—Miss Jennie Craycroft, who has been seriously ill for several months, is no better and her condition is now considered critical.

—Mrs. J. Y. Mayes and Mrs. Durrett are in Bloomfield to spend a day or two.

—Mrs. Sebe Mayes, Sr., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mahon, at Lebanon.

—Mrs. J. W. Bush, Mrs. Charlie Noe, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, Mrs. Wallace Rogers, Miss Anna Jay Simms, Miss Sadie Mayes and Mr. Everett Buster composed a party of Springfield people who went to Tatham Monday.

Messdames Bush, Noe and Roberts will remain at the Springs this week to be with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Mims, of Catlettsburg. The others of the party returned home Tuesday.

OPENING GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN

Fired by Judge S. W. Hager the Gubernatorial Nominee, In Presence of Democratic Hosts at Lexington.

Party Platform Outlined, and Record of Deeds of the Party's Officials Reviewed.

Not a Dodger on Any Issue of the Campaign.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—Before a vast concourse of Kentucky Democrats, assembled here today, Judge S. W. Hager of Boyd county, nominee of the party for governor of the commonwealth, made the initial speech of his campaign. Outlining a party platform, for the planks of which he stood when seeking the nomination, and which was adopted by the voters of the party when they nominated him; pointing out the many good features of Democratic administration in the past seven and one-half years, and insuring the people of the state that Kentucky will not be behind in progressiveness in the next four years if Democracy is continued in power, Judge Hager's address made a splendid impression. He spoke as follows:



JUDGE S. W. HAGER.

of the state shall be administered. Indeed, it is the province of the voters, in their sovereign wisdom, to define and prescribe in a great measure, if not wholly, the very lines along which state affairs shall be conducted, for, as has been said, it is they who finally determine all matters of governmental policy. This being true it is of the highest importance that each individual voter, whatever may have been or may now be his party affiliation, should consider thoughtfully and carefully the claims made by the two political parties for his support. For if error creeps in, if mistakes are made and evil ensue, the ball falls heaviest upon the individual, whose property is taxed to support and maintain the state government and its institutions, and whose prosperity and happiness depend upon the policies and principles behind the governing power and the fidelity with which they are enforced. The ultimate responsibility, then, for good or evil in state affairs resting in the voter, it is but fair and just to him, in order that he may act with intelligence, that the candidates seeking his suffrage should give a full and complete expression of the views they represent upon the various questions and issues which most nearly affect him and his interests, and the interests of the state at large. It is of the utmost importance to him that he should know these views, and knowing them and thoughtfully considering them, it should be his duty to act upon them conscientiously as his judgment may dictate.

Mr. Ryan says "platforms should be made by the voters." That "platforms should be the expression of the wishes of the voters of the party, and not the arbitrary production of a few leaders." There are two ways in which such a consummation may be reached. The first is by the election of delegates to a nominating convention who, in their canvass for election, present for the consideration of the voters a statement of principles and policies for which they stand, and for which they will contend as members of the convention. Delegates elected under such conditions may truly speak for the voters, and in such way the voters may make the platform. But even then there is still opportunity for manipulation by the "fine Italian hand" of the arbitrary party leader. The second and surer way is through the medium of a primary election, in which the party nominees are chosen

directly by the voters themselves, that candidate for nomination being chosen whose declaration of policies and principles and whose attitude toward public affairs prove satisfactory to the voters. In this way the platform is "made by the voters" beyond all question.

Nominated as I was in a primary election, after a canvass in which the principles and policies to which I hold were enunciated and discussed from one end of the state to the other, I come before you, my fellow citizens, the commissioned candidate of the Democratic party for the office of governor, with a platform made in just such way as Mr. Ryan truly says it should be made. Some of the more important declarations presented for the endorsement of the Democratic voters, briefly state, were the following:

Democratic Platform—Its Eleven Planks.

1. Insistence upon faithfulness and economy in the management of public affairs; demanding that public officers shall be recognized as a public trust.
2. For the impartial and energetic enforcement of all laws.
3. That there shall be no expenditure of public money except in obedience to law, and that strict economy shall be observed in public expenditures.
4. In favor of fostering and developing the educational interests of the state.
5. Insistence upon just and reasonable rates and impartial service from the railroads within principles fair alike to the railroads and the public.
6. Requiring that all corporations shall bear their just and due proportion of the burden of taxation—no less and no more; that they shall come up to the full requirements of the revenue laws—all interests being placed on an equal footing in the matter of taxation.
7. Welcoming every reform in administrative methods that will reduce the cost of government to the people.
8. Favoring improvement in every respect possible in the conduct of the state's public institutions, especially with regard to asylums for the insane.
9. Advocating the promotion of the material development of the state, and of conditions that invite the investment of capital within our borders.
10. Expressing opposition to all measures which make the upbuilding of trusts or other combinations that operate to oppress both consumer and producer of the products of the farm.
11. Calling for faithful adherence to the constitution, and to the Jeffersonian doctrine of justice and equal rights to all.

Party Voters Made Platform in Primary.

Such declaration of principles and policies was presented to the Democrats in my speeches throughout the state, and in awarding me the nomination, they gave it approval and adopted it by their direct votes.

I do not, therefore, come before you with a perfunctory platform, formulated by a few leaders and languidly adopted, without debate, by a meagerly attended convention, but with one that has been made and approved as their own, by the direct, untrammelled votes of thousands of my fellow-Democrats for whose consideration it was presented. And now, appearing before the people as a whole, as the representative of my party, I wish, to such extent as possible, to make known to you my commission, from my party may warrant, to emphasize and amplify the platform upon which the Democratic party has placed its seal of approval. I feel justified in expecting the support of every Democratic voter, and I trust that many others of my fellow citizens, approving the principles and policies for which the Democratic representatives stand, will see that their duty, to themselves and to the state, also lies in the support of the Democratic ticket in this campaign.

Voters to Choose Between Parties.

Against the personal character and attainments of the gentleman who has the distinction of representing the Republican party as its candidate for governor, I have not a word to say. This is not a contest between personalities. This is not a contest in which the personality of one candidate is to be weighed against the other. It is, in fine, not a contest to determine simply as to whether Mr. Willson as an individual, or less an individual, shall occupy that exalted position. It is rather a contest which is to decide whether in this commonwealth the principles and policies of the Democratic party or those of the Republican party shall prevail. It is a contest in which you as voters are to decide your preferences. It is for you to say whether the state of Kentucky shall continue its progress under the wise, the businesslike, the economical, the safe and conservative policy which for nearly eight years have characterized the Democratic administration; or whether we shall again be subject to the failure, the mismanagement and the failure attending a Republican administration of public affairs. Should you rather see our beloved state, in peace and quiet moving on in the line of progress to take her place in the vanguard of states; her fertile fields full of the harvest; her cities aglow with the blaze of industry, commerce and industrial prosperity on every hand; her affairs carefully, ably and economically administered; free of debt; law and order prevailing and taxes at the lowest rate consistent with a wise and judicious administration of affairs; which follows Democratic policies; or would you rather see her peace disturbed, her quiet broken; her progress checked, her tax

rate higher, her institutions mismanaged; incompetent and extravagant in state affairs, all of which marked the only Republican administration Kentucky has ever had, and which we might reasonably expect would characterize any Republican administration. Would you not rather see peace and quiet at the capital as it is today, undisturbed by the rattle of arms of the soldiery; the machinery of government running smoothly and without friction; each department of the state without challenge performing its functions; or would you rather witness the scene of a governor calling out the state militia to prevent the election of a United States senator, and the unspeakable horror of riot and disorder that ensued when the great commonwealth of Kentucky was mortally wounded almost at the steps of the capitol, while the usurper Taylor surrounded himself with troops of soldiers and denied to the civil authorities the right to search for the assassin who drew a bullet from a window of the office of the Republican secretary of state, and not more than forty feet from where Taylor himself witnessed the tragedy?

It is for you to say which of these pictures is the brightest and fullest of hope. God forbid that the people of this state should ever again witness such scenes as were enacted when then usurper and now fugitive Taylor filled the state capitol with hordes of outlaws to intimidate the legislature and precipitate a reign of riot and disorder.

State, Not National, Governments the Issue.

I confess a natural ambition to be the governor of this, the proudest of all the commonwealths; but that ambition is subservient to the interests of my people, and it is not upon any personal claim, but rather for the Democratic policies and principles I represent that I ask your support in this canvass.

The canvass in which we are engaged is a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties upon the policies of each as affecting the state, and is a contest in which national issues have no part except that upon the party of high protection, under whose banner we are not Kentucky, may be counted on with certainty to cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominee for president in 1908.

The Republican party has always been the party of centralization. It is the party of high protection, under whose vicious principles great trusts have been formed and thrive. It is the party that, for campaign purposes has extorted from the great corporations fabulous contributions, under the guise of favorable legislation, such funds so contributed to be used for corrupting and debauching the American ballot.

It is the same party that, by its iniquitous policy of protection, taxes to the American consumer the articles of daily use, and thus, by favoring capital and discriminating against labor, it is the same party that in Kentucky sought by violence and bloodshed to override the will of the people, and with the iron heel of the usurper trampled in the dust the constitution and the laws of the state. It is the same party that in convention assembled in 1900, when John W. Yerkes was nominated for governor, endorsed "without reserve" the "resolute and patriotic" course of W. S. Taylor, which resulted and maintained in power a conspiracy, consummated in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

When a fearless and honest delegate boldly denounced that assassination upon the floor of the convention that nominated my opponent, Mr. Willson, and vigorously declared that "the men who killed Goebel, even though they thought they were working in the right interest of the Republican party, ought to be hanged. Every one of them should die for this crime, and if the party wants success it must not shrink this issue, but must see that every man connected with this foul murder pays the full penalty of the law," he received not the slightest evidence of sympathy, but on the contrary a stubborn silence which spread over that body of Republican delegates and an ominous frown of disapproval of that sentiment, marked with emphasis the features of all.

Kentucky Democrats Faithful to Promises.

The Democratic party is and has always been the party of the people. It is in favor of equal and exact justice to all and against any class or special legislation, by which one person profits and another suffers disadvantage. It believes that every man, whatever and however lowly may be his station in life, shall have an equal chance under the law and that he shall not be discriminated against. It is opposed to the policy of a protective tariff under the iniquitous operations of which great trusts are formed and fostered and a profitable competition, which is the life of free America's industries, is crushed out.

In Kentucky ours is not a party of promises only, but a party of performances as well. It has never made a pledge to the people of the state that it has not faithfully and scrupulously kept. Along its course is no haunting specter of unfaithfulness. The McChord railroad bill, promised by the Democratic party to the people, which was passed by the legislature of 1898 but vetoed by Governor Bradley, has become a law, under the just operations of which freight rates in the commonwealth have been lowered and equalized to the great benefit of the shipper.

The common school book bill, the enactment of which was pledged by the Democratic party to the people, has been placed upon the statute books, and under its provisions and opera-

tions the price of the school books has been materially reduced, to the advantage of the children of the state. In these, as in all pledges made, the Democratic party has kept faith with the people and has not been content with mere vapors or high-sounding declarations.

Without any pledge the Democratic party has given the people of Kentucky such temperance legislation as the sentiment of the times demanded. As between these two parties and the policies and principles represented by each, you are to choose. You are the final arbiters, and to your judgment and choice the Democratic party pledges itself to bow in humble submission.

Love the state of Kentucky. Its very name is music to my ear. It is the synonym of bravery and of chivalry. In whatever land or clime a Kentuckian may roam, his energies are renewed, his strength increased and his drooping spirits raised, when he hears of the valor and the noble strains of that sweetest of all songs, "My Old Kentucky Home."

For State Development, Industrial, Moral and Educational.

I am deeply interested in the development of our state in every sense that the word implies—Industrial, moral and educational. It is my desire, as an agency that has for its purpose the agricultural, industrial, mineral and commercial advancement of the state. As the running stream carries its sparkling crystals into the greater body of water into which it flows, so we must have the stream of development carry into the main body of the world the wonderful resources of our state. To the end that this development may be the more fully assured, I am in favor of wise and judicious laws affecting commercial enterprise, and every manufacturing establishment that is put in operation as will invite the investment of capital in the state and protect such investment, rather than of laws that would frighten capital away or hedge it about with too many and unjust restraints, so would the state have as well as all agencies tending to encourage the formation and establishment of new industries and placing them in operation. Every new industrial enterprise that is launched, every mine that opens, every manufacturing establishment that is put in operation is of great benefit to the state, and though it may be itself mean but little, it is a part of the great plan of development which we all have in mind and which, under proper laws, will, in the natural order of things inevitably come.

If elected governor it shall be my constant purpose to advocate and urge the passage of such laws as will hasten and assure that development and thus provide at home a field of labor and enterprise for our young men, who constitute the state's greatest asset.

Kentucky's Future Depends Upon Education.

Hand in hand with the development of our state must go the education of our sons and daughters. In this advanced age, when competition is so sharp and wit meets wit in the keen battle of the contest, and when the most powerful aid in the battle that is waged. There is no subject in which I am more deeply interested than that of the education of our children, for education plays a most important part in the contest and lends most powerful aid in the battle that is waged. There is no subject in which I am more deeply interested than that of the education of our children, for education plays a most important part in the contest and lends most powerful aid in the battle that is waged.

Child Who Labors Not Overlooked.

In connection with the subject of education I am inclined to give brief attention to the agitation for laws prohibiting the employment of children, below a certain age, in mines and factories and commonly designated "Child Labor Laws." The children of the state, and especially those among the poorer class, are being kept from more than the wage they would earn, for it is essential, in order that they may be prepared to meet the responsibilities of citizenship, that they have some training that fits them to understand the principles and duties of government, and it is also due the state of which they are to become citizens and voters, that as far as possible they should be so trained. It is upon the principle and reason, therefore, that the youth of our state should enjoy every possible chance for education that such laws should be enacted and made effective.

There is no more pitiable sight than that of young and tender boys and girls wearing away their lives in the smoky factory or dismal mine, enduring in their countenances the unsalutary effect of the confinement and strain incident to the work. But it is not alone or perhaps chiefly upon this ground, or upon the ground that the physical growth and development of the boy and girl may be stunted and retarded, or that adults may be subjected to unfair competition by the employment of "child labor" in mines and factories, that such laws are desired. The chief reason for the support of such laws, is that by their early employment the children of the state are deprived of an opportunity to receive an education. They should and must be protected in their right to at least a common school education—an education which every child should have, and which, as has been shown by the cases of so many of our most successful men, will serve the purpose of qualifying the youth to meet the responsibilities of life.

single purpose who can or do render to the state better or greater service than do these self-sacrificing teachers of our common schools.

Further Extension of School Term Urged.

The term of the common school should be lengthened, so that the pupils may have a better and fairer opportunity to become thoroughly grounded in their studies. We should raise the standard of our common schools to a point commensurate with the needs of this advanced age, so that when the youth of our state shall have completed the course prescribed and goes forth with buoyant yet quickened heart to engage in the great battle of life, he may feel that he is equipped to meet every issue and to win in the struggle in which he is engaged. It is not every boy who can have the advantage of a collegiate training and to these the state owes the duty of giving the best public school facilities possible.

The future of the state depends upon the boys, and greatly upon the boys who can gain no further education than that afforded by our common schools.

The history of our country shows it is not those greatly favored in a worldly way and who have had the advantages of college education that have attained the largest measure of success. Some, if not most, of our great statesmen and generals have come from the ranks of the obscure. Andrew Jackson, born in a log hut in the piney woods of North Carolina, but little education and no means, passed from abject poverty into the exalted position of president of the United States. Daniel Webster left the plow on his father's farm in New Hampshire and thundered his way into the United States senate. Our own beloved Clay, "The mill boy of the slaves," left his humble home in the valleys of Virginia to become in the national congress a figure and a power as great as the greatest of the great men of his age. Ulysses S. Grant turning from his father's tannery in Illinois, led the embattled hosts of the North to victory over the brave and gallant sons of the South, and made for himself a record that twice elevated him to the chief magistracy of our nation. Down in LaFayette county, in a log hut on a little farm, was born a type of that rugged but lofty American manhood, Abraham Lincoln, who by the sheer force of will and his native intelligence forged his way into the white house and occupies in history a place, and in the Hall of Fame a niche attained by few of America's great men. Thus we cannot say that in Kentucky there are any who are born in obscurity and poverty.

Make State College Great University.

Touching the question of higher education in the state, it is my opinion that the state college should be made a university equal to the best in the land. A university is not a mere school of high, with such variety and flexibility of courses, and with such equipment and apparatus for demonstration, that graduates of other first-class institutions may not feel the necessity of leaving the state to pursue post-graduate courses.

I hope to see this great school the pride of every teacher in the state; of every other educational institution in the state. The opportunity to take up a great university for the South is better here in Kentucky than in any other state south of Mason and Dixon's line. If elected governor I shall favor all well considered and feasible plans to make this college such a university as I have described.

Institutions Will Receive Most Serious Thought.

One of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party is the economy of economy in the administration of public affairs. By this is not meant, however, that our charitable, penal and other institutions shall suffer by the practices of the false principle of saving. "The savings" in the public expenditures. In the expenditure of public funds, such economy should be practiced as is consistent with the proper and effective administration of the state's business, having at all times regard for our dignity and the importance as a state and the legitimate, proper and economic needs of our several institutions.

The last Democratic legislature of this state enacted a law placing the management of the state's asylums under the management of a board of control. This law has now been in operation over eighteen months. It has already been demonstrated that the law is a wise one. Prior to the enactment of this law, these institutions were managed by local bodies, and were without remuneration, and who were not in close touch with the active management of the asylums over which they were placed. Under the present law, this state of affairs has been changed. The commissioners are in constant touch with the institutions; the condition of the unfortunate wards of the state is infinitely better in every particular, and the asylums are being run with less expense to the state.

The state owes these unfortunate, unattended care and attention, and every effort should be made to ameliorate their condition, and, if possible, to restore them to their normal state. During the last several years there has been expended through legislative appropriation, \$330,000 to enlarge, improve and modernize these institutions. Ice plants, cold storage, electric lighting plants, improved water supplies, laundry plants, and many other modern conveniences have been installed, for the comfort of the unfortunate inmates.

In addition to the great advantage accruing to the patients by reason of the many reforms already made, the board has already demonstrated that through this Democratic measure many thousands of dollars can be saved annually to the state. Thirty-two thousand dollars has already been saved by the board's economy, and my deliberate judgment that the board of control will save enough to make such improvements as will be needed in the future without calling upon

them should be properly safeguarded by the enactment of sufficient and effective laws looking to the requirement of purity and high quality in the food and drink prepared for their consumption.

The laws now upon our statute books relating to this subject should be strengthened to such extent as may render them more useful, and such additional laws touching this matter as may, in the light of experience, become needful, should speedily be enacted.

No Laws Unjust to Capital and Labor.

The question of capital and labor has been one fraught with much agitation covering a period of many years. It is a question, the solution of the difficulties of which, is as important to the one as to the other. With a proper understanding of the mutual interests of each and with a proper regard for the rights of each on the part of the other there should be no differences between them. The one is equally important with the other; without capital, labor is an inert entity; without capital the laborer cannot sell his hire and barter his brawn and muscle. Neither can do without the other, and the one has a tendency to strengthen the one at the expense of the other; no law that discriminates against the one or the other can be just or good. By the very nature of their relation to each other capital and labor are properly not antagonistic. They are naturally united the one to the other by a bond of cooperation which is to the interest of each to maintain, as neither can be effective without the other. An equal and exact balance between them should be preserved, and this balance, and the mutually cordial relations existing, should not be permitted by either to be disturbed by any artificial condition that may arise.

The organization of the great army of the laborers in this country is essential for their self-preservation and a mutual advancement, and is as natural and legitimate as the organization of capital.

The Democratic party has always been the friend of labor in this country and has favored and encouraged its organization.

I am in favor of every proper law to protect labor from the encroachment of capital upon its rights, and every proper law that will preserve to capital its natural and legal rights. I would be careful to see that no law is unjust to either capital or labor should become effective.

Democratic Party for Honest Elections.

I am and at all times have been in favor of free and honest elections, not only in the state, but also in the cities and in the cities and towns of this commonwealth. Election manipulators should be weeded out. It is the sacred right of every legal voter of the state to cast his vote and it is also his right to have his vote counted as it is cast. In this commonwealth there is no place for those who juggle returns; but we demand a fair and honest count of all the legal votes cast. Honesty and fair dealings in politics are as essential to good government, as honesty in the administration of all governmental affairs.

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In addition to the great advantage accruing to the patients by reason of the many reforms already made, the board has already demonstrated that through this Democratic measure many thousands of dollars can be saved annually to the state. Thirty-two thousand dollars has already been saved by the board's economy, and my deliberate judgment that the board of control will save enough to make such improvements as will be needed in the future without calling upon

the legislature for further assistance. In the cost of conveying patients to the asylums from April 1, 1906, when the board took charge of these institutions, to July 1, 1907, \$13,243 was saved to the state and counties, or more than enough to pay the cost of maintaining the board.

If elected governor the charitable institutions shall at all times have my most serious thought and careful consideration. I shall be found urging and insisting always upon the promotion of every conceivable and possible reform that may result in placing these institutions upon a higher plane. The unfortunate inmates of these asylums should receive not only the tenderest care, but be attended by those trained to the ministrations of their needs and to an understanding of their malady.

Mr. Willson a Dodger on Temperance.

Passing to a subject that is forcing itself upon the attention of everybody and like Banquo's ghost will not down, I want to say that there is a wide-spread and growing sentiment in this country that the abuses of the liquor traffic, though long indulged, should be speedily and effectively corrected, and the sale of liquor properly and efficiently regulated. I noticed an open letter addressed to my opponent, Mr. Willson, the day before he opened his campaign by The Mason Journal, a temperance paper of Mayville, which is as follows: "Please do not attempt to dismiss the important part of your platform (the ninth plank) with a few meaningless or colorless sentences. The temperance people of Mason county—your home county—are not a few in numbers. Not a few of them in your own party. But these temperance people are not intending to vote for any man, of any party, who is not sound on the great question now stirring the state and nation before in his history. Speak plainly on the temperance question please. Your party has been publicly charged with making this campaign with a glass of whisky in one hand and a glass of water in the other, and that the temperance plank in your platform is to catch the temperance suckers. You may not be too plain on this point, and make such reply to your accusers as will strengthen your friends and win those who are hotly persuaded." I was rather surprised to be struck with the clear and lucid response of my distinguished opponent to his reply. "He (the editor) wants me to know that he expects that I will answer his questions, printed in black and white in his newspaper, without any evasion or flippancy. If I expect to have the votes of Mason county, Brother Purdon makes me think of a boy who lived next door to me, who broke a bottle in the path where I passed, and then he said to me as if he did this purposely for me to get broken glass in my bare foot when I came back to this pilgrimage to the home of my tender years." Brother Purdon was not content with that answer, but in his paper that as a temperance advocate he cannot support Mr. Willson, who has repudiated his own platform and declared in favor of the precinct as a unit.

Democratic Candidate Makes Position Clear.

I have never been fanatical or unreasonable, but have had my independent views without disparaging any other views upon any question might differ from my own. My sympathies have always been with the cause of temperance and I have always been in favor of such reasonable and feasible legislation as might be demanded by the sentiment of my state. I am in hearty accord and sympathy with the best and most feasible temperance thought and heartily endorse any rational movement that tends to the moral upbuilding and uplifting of the state.

I endorse without reserve the action of the last Democratic general assembly in passing the "County Unit Law," which law I believe to be in harmony with the principles of my party, and to be thoroughly Democratic it should be extended so as to apply to all counties. I am in favor of all reasonable, proper and feasible legislation on the temperance question, and any and all such laws would have my earnest and honest support and approval.

"Remember the Sabbath Day."

If we would have our proud commonwealth occupy the enviable position before the world that she should occupy, her laws must be enforced without fear or favor, without prejudice or partiality; while the criminal and penal laws of the state should be rigidly enforced, those relating to the proper observance of the Sabbath should be as strictly enforced. When the Lord thundered from Sinai his command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." He was not speaking alone to the generation then living, but his command was to endure through all ages and guide throughout all time, for crime wherever committed, or by whomsoever committed, I have no sympathy. No assassin or sinner and no assassin need expect immunity from the law, whether high or low, rich or poor, politically great and powerful or the most obscure citizen in the land, if convicted on such a charge by twelve "good men and true," he must stand up to the full measure of the law's verdict.

The people of Kentucky would like to know what Mr. Willson would do with an application for the pardon of a convicted assassin or the sinner and shelter of an assassin, if he should become governor.

It is to be presumed that the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the state are interested in good govern-

ment and will use their influence in an effort to secure it. The Republican party has had an opportunity to show to the people of Kentucky the character of an administration that might reasonably be expected of it should it again be elected with power. In order that the voters may decide fairly and vote intelligently let us review a little history that is so recent that all may remember. You will recall that in 1895, the Republican slogan was "The scales out and give us a look at the books and we will disclose such mismanagement of the state's affairs as will appall the most incredulous." The people voted to give them a look. For four years they looked, and the people waited long for that report which was to make bare the shortcomings of the Democratic party about which they had been carping for years, but like the "letter that was looked for" the report never came.

What "Look at Books" Showed.

Now let us see what the Republicans found when they got a look at the books. They found that the state's affairs had steadily and systematically conducted and every dollar paid into the treasury had been strictly accounted for.

The first act of the Republicans was the issuance of \$500,000 in bonds and an increase in the tax rate 10 cents. The bonds sold for a premium of \$99,071 and the 10 cents extra tax produced during their issuance \$1,200,000, making a total of bond sale and increased tax of \$1,729,071. With this additional large sum provided for them by legislative enactment they managed the state's affairs so poorly that when the Democrats came into possession of the office in June, 1900, there was a bonded debt of \$1,000,000 hanging over the state, about \$400,000 of uncollected and unpaid claims, and a deficit in the school fund of \$147,000, making a total of \$1,547,000 for which the state was responsible. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, there was a bonded debt of \$1,000,000 hanging over the state, about \$400,000 of uncollected and unpaid claims, and a deficit in the school fund of \$147,000, making a total of \$1,547,000 for which the state was responsible. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, there was a bonded debt of \$1,000,000 hanging over the state, about \$400,000 of uncollected and unpaid claims, and a deficit in the school fund of \$147,000, making a total of \$1,547,000 for which the state was responsible.

My colored brother, \$55,000 has been appropriated and paid to the normal and industrial school at Frankfort, a school established by our state. Now will Mr. Willson tell you of anything his party has done for you or anybody, except for the chosen few, commonly designated as "Pie Hunters?"

Property Values in Kentucky Increase.

Our opponents say that we have been wantonly extravagant and recklessly increased the people's money—that in order to meet the growing demand for more revenue, instead of increasing the tax rate we have, through the state board of equalization, increased the value of the taxable property. My friends, the increase in property values in Kentucky since 1900, when the Democrats came into power, has been remarkable but natural.

From 1900 to 1904 the property values in Kentucky increased from \$1,365,120,718 to \$1,527,486,230 as shown by a compilation of such values recently gathered and published by the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore. Estimates of conservative statisticians indicate that a gain of 20 per cent has been made since then, or that property values in Kentucky today are over \$1,800,000,000 and that of all states in the South, Texas alone, on account of its large area, stands ahead of them.

The safety and security felt by those investing in the state under Democratic administration is shown by the large increase in organized capital. During the four years of Bradley's administration the state's bonded debt was increased by \$1,000,000 and incorporated under our laws to do business.

From January 1, 1904, to June 30, 1907, three years and a half of the present administration, \$197,195,000 was incorporated under the laws of Kentucky. And yet with all this splendid showing of increased property values, the total increased value of all property assessed for taxation in Kentucky is \$678,001,918 or slightly in advance of one-third of the actual value.

My fellow citizens, since I have been at the head of the fiscal department of the state, I have collected and turned into the state treasury \$3,427,296 out of the \$3,800,000 that the state and the tax rate, as before stated, was 24 per cent less than this.

This additional revenue has flowed into the treasury through the enforcement of the law, and without undue oppression of any interest, but with the purpose of equitably distributing the tax burden, always in view. The board of valuation and assessment, of which I am chairman, has been composed of the best of the corporate franchisees, and it has been done with such absolute justice and fairness that no complaint has been made. During the four years of Republican rule the corporations paid upon their taxes \$1,000,000 more than they paid under the Democratic rule for \$51,097. Since I have been auditor the franchise tax collected amounts to \$1,075,980 or \$462,893 more than the Republicans required the

corporations to pay in the same length of time.

How Revenue Has Been Expended.

Having told you how much more money the present Democratic administration has turned into the treasury than was collected by the Republican administration, you are entitled to know what was done with that excess. I will tell you. That's easy.

Since I have been auditor, the schools of the commonwealth have been paid \$1,781,078 more than they received during the four years of Republican rule. We have paid in appropriations \$1,959,612 more than the Republicans did; for criminal prosecutions \$99,567 more than they; for debt \$35,225 more, and to the jury fund \$92,118 in excess of the amount paid by the Republicans. These five items alone making a total of \$4,018,201 or \$590,905 more than the excess of our collections, showing that in this advanced age of growth and development the state's financial situation is naturally forced to prosper. Our state proud and prosperous like ours, the actual cost of running the government under the present administration has been less than it was under the Bradley administration eight years ago.

When I turn over to my successor the office of auditor, a financial condition of the state will be shown of which any state in this Union would be pleased to boast. On the first of January, 1908, the state will be in the position of having no debt, the capital and paid for it, and met every obligation of the state, you will have in your treasury the neat and comfortable sum of \$1,250,000.

Will Recommend Reduction of Tax Rate.

After four years experience as the head of the financial department of the state, I can confidently assert that the tax rate of 50 cents, though not really excessive, can and ought to be reduced, and if elected governor I will in my message to the legislature recommend that it be reduced to 40 cents, the lowest tax rate ever experienced since the adoption of the present constitution.

"What has the new and selfish management of the Democratic party done for the people of Kentucky," asks Dr. Willson. I will tell you. It has reduced the tax rate; it has enlarged and improved the penal and charitable institutions; increased the school fund from five to six months; it has increased the per capita to \$3.40 this year, which will provide a school fund of \$2,000,000, the largest amount and greatest per capita that has been paid by any administration since Kentucky was a part of the United States.

It is the largest amount provided for the support of the common schools by any state in the Union save and except New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is the largest amount provided for a new state capital, whose majestic gray walls and towering dome may now be seen rising in temple grandeur from an elevation overlooking the graceful valley of the classic Kentucky river, the quaint old capital city, whose sun-kissed dome will top a monument to the greatness of our state. Eight hundred thousand dollars of this amount has already been paid, and every remaining dollar will be paid without one cent increase of the tax rate or the creation of a debt to be met in the future. No other state in this Union has ever erected a capital out of the current funds of the state without increasing the tax rate if at all.

It has established two normal schools with an annual appropriation of \$20,000 to each. It has appropriated \$15,000 to the Children's Home Society, a society whose splendid and beneficent work can be attested in every county in this commonwealth—a society that takes from the alleys and streets of your cities and from the by-ways of the country, the waifs who are left without parents and without protection, and places them in congenial homes with wholesome surroundings, where they can grow up into useful and honorable manhood. It has appropriated \$100,000 to drift with the flotilla upon the great and uncertain sea of life, to a destiny grand and dishonorable if not to a felon's doom.

It has provided a home at a cost of \$195,000 for the Confederate soldiers who have been overtaken by sickness or misfortune—a home where the hero of the "lost cause" who had the courage and the manhood to take up arms in defense of the principles he believed in, may spend his remaining days in peace, quiet and comfort.

It has done more for the farmers of the state than any previous administration. Farmers' institutes with actual expense as lectures are provided for every county in the state. An annual state fair is held. An act has been passed authorizing the farmers to pool their crops of tobacco in order that they may be better protected against the trusts.

Hager Nails a Republican Lie.

At the opening of the Republican campaign at Mayville, there was expressed by the editor of the paper that public function, a most remarkable ignorance of existing conditions and the law, or the Ninth commandment was recklessly disregarded. The editor of the paper, who was a member of the Republican party, was asked to explain the statement. He replied that the statement was a lie, and that the Republican party was not responsible for the statement. He then proceeded to read a list of the names of the members of the Republican party who were present at the campaign, and to state that they were all members of the party, and that they were all responsible for the statement. He then proceeded to read a list of the names of the members of the Democratic party who were present at the campaign, and to state that they were all members of the party, and that they were all responsible for the statement.

more for the general expenditure fund." Now the fact is that the legislature of 1904 reduced the sinking fund from 5 cents to 2 cents because the bonds of the state had been paid and 2 cents was sufficient to pay the interest on the school bonds, a perpetual obligation of the state. The 3 cents taken from the sinking fund was added to the school fund as an additional 1 1/2 cents, which was taken from the general expenditure fund. If any one will take the pains to refer to Chapter 18 of the Acts of 1904, he can verify this statement. I am confident that he will conclude that the legislature exercised much wisdom in augmenting the school fund and increasing the facilities for enlightening the ignorant, for recent events certainly demonstrate that there are those abroad in the land who could very profitably take a few draughts from the "Pierian Spring."

My distinguished opponent is quoted as having said that I promised the Rev. Mr. Hager, president of the Anti-Saloon League, that if the Democrats held a convention, he (President Adams), could write the temperance plank in the Democratic platform.

For the truth or falsity of that statement, fellow citizens, I refer you to Doctor Adams.

Mr. Willson says there ought to be a change in the administration—that he ought to be elected. Why, he does not tell you for certain. The strongest argument in his favor, however, is the "magnificently courageous" stands he took in favor of Johnny-cakes and butter milk. He does not think I ought to be a candidate because I have been a candidate three times. He does not think I ought to aspire to greater honors than my state has already conferred upon me. He says I have served as county judge of my county, as state treasurer, and then as auditor, and am now the Democratic nominee for governor and through the process of "rotation" four years hence I will be a candidate for the United States senatorship.

Will Not Again Be a Candidate.

Fellow citizens, I am profoundly grateful to the people of Kentucky for the great honors that have come to me through their generous bestowal of confidence and trust, and whether or not I am still further honored by their continued confidence, by being elevated to the chief magistracy of my state, I say most positively, I will not be a candidate for the United States senate or any other office with in the gift of the people of Kentucky—the noblest and proudest constituency that any man in the civilized world ever served.

Mr. Willson has been a candidate for twenty-five years, and the nominee of his party for state senator once, and for congress four times, but with much regularity and great precision in every case he has each time been defeated. He says, however, should not militate against him now for he is not a candidate, but a missionary. I understand he feels that he has been called; but you have all doubtless heard that "many are called but few are chosen."

Public Printing—An Explanation of Laws.

Mr. Willson, in his poverty of campaign thunder, has undertaken to draw an indictment against the Democratic administration for the payment of a printing bill for \$28,000 for 19,000 teachers' registers and teachers' record books, made by the second class printer and furnished to the counties in 1902. The charge is that the work could have been done for several thousand dollars less if it had been assigned to the first class printer.

The law classifies the work and the board has nothing whatever to do with assigning work. In the first place, it is the duty of the printing commission, composed of the governor, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general, every two years to let all the public printing, which is by law divided into four classes, to the lowest and best bidder. The other duty of this board is to pass upon bids for work done for the state. When a contract for the printing of any class is awarded to a bidder he is required by law to enter into a bond with the state to furnish all printing to be done under the contract for two years at the contract price. When this is done the state guarantees to the printer all of the printing of the class embraced in his contract. The printing commission has nothing whatever to do with ordering any work from the printer. The heads of the departments make requisitions upon the printer from time to time for work as it is needed in the various departments. The superintendent of public instruction, every two years makes a requisition upon the printer for books that the law requires to be furnished to the teachers and trustees of the state, to be kept as records in their respective districts.

In 1902, the superintendent of public instruction, following the precedent set by Governor Bradley and his administration, ordered from Henry Bacon, the contractor to whom the second class printing had been assigned, 19,000 of these books which were shipped to the various counties of the state. A bill for \$28,000 was presented for the work and the board, composed of the governor, auditor, treasurer, Hon. Clifton J. Pratt, for the purpose of satisfying itself that the work had been done by the proper contractor, postponed action in the matter until the question of the class to which this printing belonged was determined. The matter was referred to the Hon. Clifton J. Pratt, the then Republican attorney general of Kentucky, then and always regarded as

a conscientious and able lawyer, and it was determined by him as a matter of legal construction, as well as by the board, that the work had been properly assigned to the second class and the work so classified was paid for under the contract at the contract prices; no more and no less.

Democratic Officials Exonerated.

This whole question was considered by an investigating committee, appointed by the senate of Kentucky, composed almost entirely of men out of harmony with the administration, which committee after hearing all the evidence made a report, which was adopted by a vote of 24 to 4, (three Republicans and one Democrat voting against it), completely exonerating the printing commission from any blame, fixing the blame, if any, upon the terms of the law and not in its administration by members of the board. The committee in its report (Senate Journal 1906, pages 1215-6), said in part, "We find, first, that the contracts for public printing were let by the printing commissioners in strict conformity with the law; that is, said contracts were severally let to the lowest bidder at the lowest price, as required by law. Second: We find that the work performed under said contracts has been done in substantial compliance with the contracts and the law relative thereto."

And again, "Whether the work was first or second class was the question presented in a suit filed by Attorney General Hays in the fiscal court of the state against Mr. Bacon to require him to refund to the state the difference between what he was paid and what the book he had ordered cost. It had been made under the contract for first class printing."

The court decided as Attorney General Pratt and the other members of the board had previously decided, that the work in question belonged to the second class. Thus a Republican attorney general, a legislative investigating committee and a judicial determination, have all upheld and sustained the printing board in paying this bill against which the Republicans in this campaign are trying to make capital.

The amount of printing required by the state has vastly increased in the last eight years. Under an act of 1900, all the paper used for ballots in the elections is now furnished and paid for by the state.

The rapidly growing public business of the state naturally increases the amount of work in every department of government and necessitates the purchase of more records, books, blanks and other matter furnished by the public printers.

And yet with all this increase of work, deducting the cost of ballot paper, the average annual cost of printing and binding for the last four years under Republican administration was \$46,181.06.

This shows that notwithstanding the great increase in the amount of work required now, the cost to the state has been \$2,567.91 a year less than it was under Republican administration.

If Mr. Willson can find any campaign material in these facts, he is welcome to it.

How and Why Attorneys Fees Were Paid.

Another subject from which the Republicans are seeking to extract political capital is "fees paid attorneys." They charge that exorbitant fees have been paid to attorneys to aid in conducting the state legal business. It has been charged that \$14,000 was paid out of the treasury during the first four years of Democratic administration for legal services that should have been procured for less than half the amount. This does not tell you that included in this amount is a fee of \$71,000 paid Calhoun for collecting from the government war claims amounting to \$124,000. They have kept from you the fact that included in the \$14,000 are fees contracted for by Governor Brown, Governor Bradley, Attorney General Hendrick and Attorney General Taylor, amounting to \$20,000. These amounts when deducted from the \$124,000 leaves \$20,000 for four years, or almost half of this amount was commissions upon numerous collections made by attorneys whose compensation was, as the statute provides, a certain per cent not to exceed 30 per cent of the money collected and turned into the treasury.

It is needless to take up your time in discussing the merits of the Calhoun fee which amounts to almost 80 per cent of the entire amount, for in 1903, that was made an issue by the Republicans, and the people of the state endorsed its payment from one end of the state to the other.

Fully Explains Architect's Fee.

The employment of Architect Andrews to furnish plans for the new and handsome capitol, has made a subject of criticism by my distinguished opponent, Mr. Willson. He complains of his employment, not alone for the reason that another architect proposed to furnish plans for less money, but for the reason that Mr. Andrews is an Ohio Republican. How strange! How surprising wonder that Mr. Willson should object to the employment of an architect because he is a Republican, is Mr. Willson's objection to Mr. Andrews born of a lofty desire to see Kentucky's interests carefully guarded and her affairs properly and wisely administered? Or has he, in his mad desire to win election, descended to the plane of a demagogue?

In the selection of an architect the commission was actuated alone by

the patriotic desire to procure for Kentucky the best skill and talent possible and everybody, without regard to party affiliation, who takes a pride in his state, and who has seen the results of Mr. Andrews' work, without exception, commend the action of the capitol commission for the wisdom displayed in the selection of an architect. The original contract with Mr. Andrews was for plans and specifications for a capitol to come within the original appropriation of \$1,000,000 and superintend its construction for \$40,000, to be paid when the capitol was completed and accepted as satisfactory by the commission.

The legislature of 1906, believing that Kentucky was entitled to a capitol in keeping with her growth and glory, decided to make the interior solid marble and to make a few other desirable changes, appropriating \$250,000 for that purpose. This necessitated changing the plans and revising the specifications, for which the architect was entitled to a commission, which, according to rules governing the American Association of Architects, amounted to \$11,000.

That has been paid to Mr. Andrews and it is every dollar that he is entitled to, and will receive until the building is finished, when the \$40,000 will be due him. The services of no first class architect could have been procured for less than the fee to be paid Mr. Andrews. Mr. Willson did himself the injustice to say in his speech at Pikeville, on his birthday, that "the report recently published in the Courier Journal from the capitol commissioners shows that over \$51,000 has already been paid to Architect Andrews." * * * and he is by his contract entitled to \$34,000 more, or \$85,000 in all.

Willson Presuming on Ignorance of People.

I think that statement is a gross insult to the intelligent citizenship of the good county of Pike.

Mr. Willson must have presumed that the people of that county could not read understandingly the statement referred to in the Courier Journal.

That statement shows very plainly that Architect Andrews had a credit of \$51,306 and has been paid \$11,306, leaving a balance of \$40,000 as already explained. The statement made by Mr. Willson that Mr. Andrews has a contract with the commission for \$85,000, and that he is entitled to \$51,000 more, is a gross misstatement, and the facts will not bear him out in such a statement. Mr. Willson may think the people of the mountains will accept any statement that he may make, but he underestimates the intelligence of the sturdy, honest mountaineer.

As to Dehler's Campaign Contribution.

In an effort to make good with the temperance people of the mountains Mr. Willson attempts to ridicule the position that I have taken upon the subject of an amendment to our constitution and sincerity in the matter.

As an evidence of my alleged insincerity he says that in 1903, when I was chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, the Central Consumers' campaign committee made a contribution of \$3,500 to our committee upon my promise to protect the saloon interests.

That statement is not correct. In 1903, Col. Chas. P. Dehler, who I believe to have been a member of the campaign committee, came to Democratic headquarters and informed me that he was going to make a contribution to the campaign fund and later did contribute \$3,500 and did so without any pledge of any sort made by me. I do not believe that Col. Dehler ever said that I made any promise or pledge of the kind mentioned, or that he ever requested such a promise or pledge. The statement of my opponent that I have made no contribution to the campaign fund as long as I dared, is as ridiculous as his oft-repeated statement that I had told the president of the Anti-Saloon League that "he might write the Democratic platform on saloons."

I have no courage to frankly state my position upon the temperance question and did not, like my distinguished opponent, when asked to do so, express the fear that I might get broken glass in my bare feet.

Speaker Points to Democratic Record.

I have been a member of the Democratic state administration for seven and one-half years, and upon my record as such official, will the intelligent voters of Kentucky judge what I will do if elected governor in November next. It is the proud boast of my party that it has never failed to carry out its platform pledges to the people. Certainly this has been demonstrated during the last half dozen years in the carrying out of the pledges made by the martyred Goebel in the campaign which followed his assassination. As public treasurer and auditor of public accounts, and as state campaign manager in the past, I have contributed to the carrying out of the pledges made to the people during campaign after campaign. I do not think I am guilty of promoting any legislation in favor of liquor dealers or in the slightest degree hindering legislative measures which were for the moral upbuilding of the state. Every political party, when in a campaign, receives contributions to its funds, and, doubtless, the party represented by Mr. Willson in this campaign received a similar check for money to that sent to the Democratic side in the 1903 campaign.

"The Books" Already Inspected.

My distinguished opponent has adopted the old war cry of 1895, "give us a look at the books." That old

which cannot be worked again upon the people of this state.

You may fool the people once but you must adopt another game if you expect it to work—your decoy must be changed.

The fact that not one dollar was discovered to have been paid out of the treasury by the Democrats without warrant of law is too fresh in the minds of the people of Kentucky for them to be deceived now.

My friends, the records in the state offices are open to the inspection of the public at all times. For the last sixty days two clerks in my office have been kept busy showing the records to Mr. Geo. L. Barnes, the postmaster at Frankfort, formerly a clerk under Republican Auditor Stone, and who is perfectly familiar with the records of that office; Mr. Todd, who was the private secretary of fugitive Taylor, and Mr. A. S. Bennett, secretary of the Republican campaign committee. These gentlemen, who were looking for campaign material, will say that every courtesy has been extended to them and every public transaction shown and explained to them.

We invite the most careful and scrutinizing inspection and examination of all the public records, and demand that Mr. Willson and his associates give to the public specific reasons for the "faith that is in them," and not confine themselves to glittering generalities, and hints at irregularities.

When the Democrats took charge of the offices after Taylor and others had, like the Arab, "folded their tents and silently stolen away," it was discovered that through a Republican employee in the auditor's office \$1,100 had fraudulently and feloniously disappeared from the treasury. After the theft had been discovered and the money paid back into the treasury by the head of the department, the culprit, who was known, was continued in office until the Democrats took charge. Now, I ask with which party would you trust the books?

Democratic Administration Proven Best.

I am fixed and firm in my belief that the greatest prosperity to the state can be attained only through the enforcement of Democratic policies and that under Democratic administration the highest happiness may be attained by her people. Aside from the gratification of any personal ambition I would like to see my party triumph, for I believe that the administration of that party, greater impetus will be given to the development of the state's resources, and that higher confidence will be inspired and greater security felt by those who have investments in the state. With my party in power, better reforms in the conduct of the charitable and penal institutions of the commonwealth will be promoted; a better common school system insured, and all the business of the state will be conducted upon a wiser, sounder and more economical basis than would characterize the administration of the Republican party should it be entrusted with power.

Personally, and as the representative of that great party which has at all times stood for the interests of the great common people whose champion it has always been, I would not put the slightest barrier in front of the progressive movement of the state in the onward march to its ultimate destiny of civic and commercial greatness.

My party has behind it many decades of honorable dealings with my people, and before it many years of usefulness to the citizens of the commonwealth. It has to its credit a long record of unbroken promises, and the history of the state teems with the wise and salutary influences of its principles and its policies. In the peace, quiet and happiness of her people, Kentucky ranks with the best of the American states. Old Glory as it unfolds to the winds of heaven does not wave over a better people or a happier land. Nowhere in the "land of the free" are the homes so full of peace and happiness more than in the "Old Kentucky Home" whose door opens ever on hospitality to the stranger and across whose portals the waves of cheering sunlight roll and through whose windows pours in sweetest melody the music that God with his breath has laid in whispering symphony upon the trees. Nowhere under the stars of the blue canopy of God's eternal home are the people better governed, their interests better protected, or wiser and more beneficent laws exist than in our own beloved "Blue Grass State." Among our people rational discontent is unknown and no complaint is made of existing conditions except by the Republican "pie hunter," and it is with feelings of horror and dread that our people contemplate even the remotest possibility of a repetition of a Bradley or Taylor administration.

The proud and peace-loving Kentuckian does not wish again to see the streets of our capital city run riot with an army of riff-raff whose mission it is to intimidate and overawe the public officials.

Memory of William Goebel Still Fresh. Never again do we wish to see a brave, a conscientious and able servant shot down in cold blood at the very threshold of Kentucky's capital as he goes to perform his public duties while the assassin flees for safety to the outstretched arms of a Republican chief executive.

The spirit of the murdered Goebel hovering about the tomb to whose untimely embrace the bullet of the assassin consigned his mortal remains, cries out in protest. The bleeding form of the constitution trampled beneath the feet of the conspiring usurper, raises its head in supplication to protect it.

(Concluded on Page 1.)

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Live Stock and Land

ON

September 24

In order to dissolve partnership, we will, on the above date, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, on our farm 5 miles North of Springfield and 2 miles East of Vally Hill on the Beechland and Vally Hill turnpike, the following Live Stock, Land, Etc.

..Live Stock..

8 Good Work and brood Mares.

2 Geldings.

1 one-year-old filly by Chestnut Dare.

1 Weanling Filly.

10 good mare mule colts.

4 horse mule colts.

3 good milk cows.

10 yearling steers.

70 extra good stock ewes.

4 sows and pigs.

5 sows due to pigs in a few days.

1 Thoroughbred Duroc boar.

50 Stock Hogs.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under \$20 Cash, over \$20 note with approved security payable in either bank, six months after date, interest from date.

We will also offer for sale our Farm Containing 191 acres,

1 GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, 1 TENANT HOUSE, 3 BARNs will hold 20 acres of tobacco; 2 GOOD WELLS, 2 GOOD ORCHARDS. THIS IS A NO. 1 TOBACCO FARM. Will be offered in two separate tracts and as a whole if not sold privately before day of sale. Terms of Farm made known on day of sale

S. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer.

Deringer & Montgomery.